



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1928,

BY

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURY:

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1929.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1928.

Chairman - Councillor JOHNSON.

Deputy-Chairman - Councillor SALTER.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor S. H. Wilkinson),

Alderman ASHWORTH,

„ BATTERSBY,

„ BRADLEY,

„ COLLINGE,

„ GREENHALGH,

„ HARGREAVES,

„ SMITH,

Councillor BIRCH,

Councillor HALL,

„ HARTLEY,

„ HEAP,

„ HILL,

„ HOYLE,

„ JOHNSTON,

„ POTTS,

„ SMETHURST,

„ STEEN,

„ WHITEHEAD

*Meetings—The Wednesday in each month immediately preceding
the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*

Staff of the Public Health Department.

* *Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer :*

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

* *Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant School Medical Officer :*

January to November 22nd—EVELYN F. BEBBINGTON,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

December 3rd to December 31st—MYLES F. FALLON,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

District Inspector of Moorside, East, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts : JOHN HAWORTH, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer, Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

*District Inspector for Church, Elton, and part of Redvales Wards, Inspector under Canal Boat Acts, &c. :—*SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

*Smoke Inspector, Inspector of Infectious Diseases, Common Lodging Houses, &c. :—*HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*Abattoirs Superintendent, Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts :—*HARRY WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

* *Health Visitors, Inspectors of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspectors under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspectors of Midwives, &c. :—*Nurses S. PENNINGTON, Certified Midwife, B. GREENHALGH, Certified Midwife, E. WEBSTER, Certified Midwife, Cert. R.S.I., and AGNES HOLLINGWORTH, Certified Midwife.

Chief Clerk : L. KAY. *Assistant Clerks :* C. PROPHET & J. CLARK.

Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts :

H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts :

W. PACKMAN, M.R.C.V.S.

*Salary Contribution made under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CLOUGH STREET,

BURY.

June, 1929.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 17th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

The general death rate shows a reduction from 14.27 per 1,000 in 1927 to 13.90. Only two lower death rates have been recorded, viz. : 12.82 in 1926 and 13.30 in 1921.

The birth rate is the lowest ever recorded, viz., 13.02, a reduction of .66 per 1,000 compared with the rate for the previous year.

The infant mortality rate was 90 per 1,000 births, which is 11 per 1,000 more than that of 1927. This is the highest rate recorded for the last five years.

Cancer continues each year to claim a greater number of victims. The death rate from this cause during 1928 was 1.49 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.35 for 1927 and 1.20 for 1926.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis shows a reduction of 0.16 per 1,000 on last year's figures and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis only, a reduction of .09 per 1,000.

The maternal deaths numbered 7, i.e., one for every 106 births, compared with 3, or one for every 259 births, in the previous year.

During the year the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics have been removed from John Street to the Wylde, so that now, with the exception of the Wood Street Clinic, all (including the School Clinics) are under one roof.

The work of conversion to the Water Carriage System has been continued, and a reference to pages 22 and 23 of this report will show that the work (as far as sewer accommodation and water supply permit) is almost completed.

An outbreak of Smallpox of a mild type occurred during the year, and in all 51 cases came to the notice of the Health Department. The outbreak again goes to prove the efficacy of vaccination. Every case under 45 years of age was unvaccinated, and none of those of 45 and over had been vaccinated since infancy.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this report, to the staff of the Public Health Department, and to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your sympathy and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. GRANVILLE BUCKLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Borough of Bury.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1928.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	5,925
Population at Census of 1921	56,403
Population (estimated), 1928 (non-civilians excluded) ...	56,910
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	13,266
„ „ „ December 31st, 1928	15,400
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921	13,891
Rateable Value	£389,745
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,430

In the following summary, extracts from the vital statistics of the year are given:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Births { Legitimate... 703 ... 370 ... 333 } { Illegitimate .. 41 ... 23 ... 18 }				Birth Rate, 13.02
Deaths	791 ... 402 ... 389			Death Rate, 13.90
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth				{ From sepsis, 1 From other causes, 6
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—Legitimate 85, Illegitimate 171				Total 90
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				3
„ from Whooping Cough (all ages)				0
„ from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1
„ from all forms of Tuberculosis				49
Number of Marriages				380
Natural decrease of population				47

Bury is an industrial town, the chief occupations being the making of textile goods, machinery, paper, and felt hats.

There is no evidence that any of these occupations are unduly harmful to the workers.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—At the Census of 1921 the population of Bury was returned as 56,403 (26,162 males, 30,241 females). The Registrar-General has given the estimated population at the middle of 1928 as 57,160. This figure is reduced by the exclusion of non-civilians, estimated at 250, to a net figure of 56,910, on which the various death rates in this report have been calculated.

Births.—During the year 744 births were registered in the Borough, returning a birth rate of 13.02 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 16.7. The births comprised 393 males and 351 females. The illegitimate births numbered 41, and were 5.5 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1928 was 938. This number includes the deaths of 187 non-residents which occurred in the Borough. Forty Bury residents died in other parts of the country. The corrected number after deduction of the former deaths and addition of the latter was 791 (402 males, 389 females), being at the rate of 13.90 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

Infantile Mortality.—During the year 67 deaths occurred in children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate was 90 per 1,000 births, compared with 79 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality among male children was 102 per 1,000, and among females 77 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 65 per 1,000 births, and in the 107 great towns it was 70 per 1,000. The table on page 13 shows the number of deaths in the various age groups up to one year.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants per 1,000 births in Bury during the past eleven years:—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Average 10 years	1928
110	92	91	85	82	101	71	80	76	79	86	90

Infantile Mortality in Various Wards.

	Infant Deaths.	Births.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
Moorside Ward	11	198	55
East Ward	13	145	89
Church Ward	14	110	127
Redvales Ward	13	119	109
Elton Ward	16	172	93
Whole Borough	67	744	90

Child Mortality.—During the year there were 23 deaths (2.91 per cent. of the total deaths) of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Of these deaths ten were due to Pneumonia (all forms), 3 to Diphtheria, 2 to Bronchitis, and one to Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Uncertified Deaths.—Fifty-seven deaths were the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and 9 deaths were registered without being certified by a doctor or the coroner.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death classified according to age and Ward are shown in the tables on page 11. Heart Diseases is the heading under which the highest number of deaths, 176, are classified. Apoplexy and Cancer were each responsible for 85 deaths, whilst Pneumonia (all forms) and Bronchitis were responsible for 77 and 63 respectively. Various forms of Tuberculosis were the cause of 49 deaths, or 6.2 per cent. of the total deaths. Of the epidemic diseases, 7 deaths were due to Diphtheria.

Cancer.—The 85 deaths (10.7 per cent. of the total deaths and equal to a mortality rate of 1.49 per 1,000 of the population) registered as due to various forms of malignant disease is an increase in the number of deaths from this disease as compared

with the two previous years. The figures for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
1919	66	1.21
1920	71	1.26
1921	75	1.30
1922	69	1.20
1923	85	1.48
1924	98	1.72
1925	91	1.60
1926	68	1.20
1927	77	1.35
1928	85	1.49

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer during the year:—

Cancer Deaths, 1928.

SITE OF DISEASE.	AGE GROUPS.										TOTALS.	
	35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach and Liver..	..	1	1	2	5	3	7	12	1	3	14	21
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	1	..	3	3	4	7	1	..	..	1	9	11
Female Genital Organs	..	2	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	14
Breast.....	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Other Organs	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	7	2
Totals	1	3	6	12	13	16	13	15	1	5	34	51

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1928.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	782	67	11	12	16	18	78	260	320	373
Uncertified	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	7	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	41	..	..	..	1	8	17	13	2	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	6
Cancer, Malignant Disease	85	..	..	..	..	..	4	46	35	46
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	85	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	57	23
Heart Diseases	176	1	..	1	1	3	11	72	87	73
Arterio-sclerosis	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	38	65
Bronchitis	63	1	2	..	..	..	3	19	38	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	77	14	5	5	3	1	7	24	18	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Diarrhœa, &c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	28	..	..	1	..	..	6	14	7	8
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	8
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Suicides	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	4
Other Deaths from Violence	17	..	1	..	2	1	1	6	6	28
Other Defined Diseases	42	8	..	2	2	2	9	11	8	22
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	26	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	21	2
	791	67	11	12	16	18	78	266	323	373

Sub Entries included in above figures.

Broncho Pneumonia	24	11	2	3	3	..	..	2	3	7
Senile Decay	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Venereal Disease	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

Deaths in Each Ward, 1928.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.					Totals
	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	1	1	..	1	3
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	1	1	..	5	7
Influenza	1	2	1	2	2	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	11	14	4	4	8	41
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	3	1	..	3	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	13	21	12	21	18	85
Rheumatic Fever	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	2	1	..	..	1	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	19	19	13	14	20	85
Heart Diseases	37	36	24	34	45	176
Arterio-sclerosis	9	10	6	11	11	47
Bronchitis	12	14	7	12	18	63
Pneumonia (all forms)....	18	19	14	10	16	77
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	2	..	..	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	2	..	1	..	3
Diarrhœa, &c.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	..	1	..	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	..	..	1	1	3
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	6	7	2	8	5	28
Puerperal Sepsis	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	1	1	1	..	3	6
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	6	7	7	7	12	39
Suicides	2	3	2	3	1	11
Other Deaths from Violence	4	1	3	5	4	17
Other Defined Diseases ..	8	9	7	9	9	42
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	4	7	2	8	5	26
Totals	158	183	109	151	190	791

INFANT MORTALITY, 1928.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified	23	8	5	..	36	14	4	6	7	67
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	4	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	8
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	1	..	2	5	2	2	3	14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth	12	3	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus..	4	1	1	..	6	3	..	1	1	11
Other Causes	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	5
	23	8	5	..	36	14	4	6	7	67

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate.. 703
Illegitimate.. 41

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants .. 60
Illegitimate Infants .. 7

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

A. (1) FEVER.—Infectious diseases are treated at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, an institution under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. This hospital is situated off Bolton Road, and has accommodation for 96 patients.

(2) SMALLPOX.—The Smallpox Hospital at Ainsworth is also under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, and any cases arising in the Borough are sent there for treatment.

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of Tuberculosis from the Borough are treated at the Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, near Bury, which is under the control of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board. Twenty beds (12 for males and 8 for females) are reserved for patients from Bury. An agreement has been entered into with the Board of the Bury Infirmary under which cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at that Institution.

(2) MATERNITY.—An agreement has been made with the Guardians of the Bury Union to treat Maternity cases at their hospital, the Corporation being responsible for their maintenance, and recovering where possible the cost or a portion thereof.

Cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary, at which Institution the Health Committee retain one bed by agreement for the treatment of emergency cases.

(3) CHILDREN.—The Local Authority has not provided any hospital accommodation for children. There is, however, a large children's ward at the Bury Infirmary.

(4) ORTHOPÆDIC.—No arrangements were made for Orthopædic treatment in 1928. In 1929, however, a scheme will come into force under which children of school age and under will receive treatment under the Lancashire County Council's scheme. Further particulars will be given in the next report.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

There is no institutional provision in the area for unmarried mothers or illegitimate infants. The St. Mary's Home, Duke Street, provides accommodation for twenty-one homeless females.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board own three motor ambulances, which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The Corporation also own two motor ambulances which are used for the removal of accident cases and cases of serious illness requiring hospital treatment.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres in the Borough:—

Name and Situation.	Times of Opening.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :		
(a) Welfare Centre, The Wylde.....	Monday and Thursday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	Health Committee of Local Authority
(b) Wood Street School, Elton	Wednesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	„ „ „ „
Ante-Natal Clinic at Welfare Centre, The Wylde	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	„ „ „ „
School Clinics :		
(a) Minor Ailments Clinic, The Wylde.....	Monday to Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.	Education Committee of Local Authority
(b) Dental Clinic, The Wylde	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m (except during Dental Inspection in Schools). Saturday, 9-30 to 12-0 noon. Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.	„ „ „ „
(c) Ophthalmic Clinic, The Wylde		„ „ „ „
Tuberculosis Clinics :		
Tuberculosis Dispensary, The Wylde	Tuesday and Thursday, 10-0 a.m. to 11 a.m., Wednesday, 6-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. when necessary.	Health Committee of Local Authority
Venereal Disease Clinic :		
The Wylde	Females : Tuesday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. Males : Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.	„ „ „ „

Professional Nursing in the Home.

An agreement has been entered into with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Nurses whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis, are visited and treated by the Nurses. The charge for this visiting is as follows:—For cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, and Poliomyelitis 6d. per visit, for cases of Measles and German Measles £1 1s. 0d. per case.

Midwives.

No practising midwives are employed, or subsidised, by the Local Authority.

The number of Midwives practising in the Area during 1928 was twenty-nine. Of these, twenty-four resided in the Borough (eight being nurses at the Poor Law Institution). Twenty-five midwives have obtained the certificate by examination, the rest having been in practice before the passing of the Act.

Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes.

Three Maternity Homes are registered in the Borough under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, which came into operation on 1st July, 1928. These Homes had been registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, two having been registered in previous years and one during the year under review prior to the repealing of the 1926 Act. Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act one application for registration has been received. The applicant was one of the three persons previously registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, and the application was granted.

Legislation in Force.

The following local Acts and Orders are in force in the Borough:—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

Bury Corporation Act, 1927.

ACTS CONFIRMING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1903. (An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders relating to Bury and the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board.)

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1911, which confirmed a Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board for the inclusion of Warth Fold within the Borough as from the 9th November, 1911.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1914, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1912, confirming the Bury (Extension) Financial Adjustments Order, 1912.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1913, repealing Section 212 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, and the tenth Schedule, and abolishing the special rating districts, or added area differential rating.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1914, repealing Section 141 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1909, which prohibited streets being laid out for building purposes exceeding 100 yards in length without an intersecting street every 100 yards.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1925, which confirmed an Order authorising the carrying out of certain street improvements.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act, 1928, confirming an Order enabling the Corporation to lay out and develop land, erect shops, &c.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928, confirming an Order authorising the purchase of certain properties for the purpose of effecting street improvements.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1928, confirming an Order enabling the Corporation to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund, &c.

ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1900.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th, 1909 (came into operation 1st January, 1910), and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

Public Health Act, 1925. Certain sections thereof adopted on the 7th January, 1926, to come into operation on the 1st March, 1926.

Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899, adopted 4th February, 1926.

ACTS CONSTITUTING CERTAIN AUTHORITIES—

- (i.) as to prevention of pollution of rivers, namely: Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1891. (Confirming a Provisional Order constituting a Joint Committee, under section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in relation to parts of the Rivers Irwell and Mersey);
- (ii.) as to water supply, namely:—Bury and District Water (Transfer) Act, 1900 (constituting the Bury and District Joint Water Board).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, and is supplied from nine reservoirs situated in various parts of the surrounding district. The supply is constant and the water is of good quality. Of the 15,400 houses in the Borough, 15,076 are supplied by the above Board.

The following is a report, kindly supplied to me by the officials of the Board, on the analysis of samples of water taken from their reservoirs on the 4th January, 1929 :—

Analysis of Water—Samples taken 4th January, 1929.

Bacteriological:—	Hapton.	Ogden.	Calf Hey.	Gin Hall.
Number of Colonies on Gelatine per c.c.	2,500	300	625	7,000
Bacillus Coli Communis	Not found in 100 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c.	Found in 100 c.c.
Chemical (in parts per 100,000)		Not found in 10 c.c.		Not found in 10 c.c.
Colour	Brown	Brown	Brown	Yellowish
Turbidity	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
Smell.....	None	None	None	None
Oxygen absorbed at 27° in 4 hours ...	0·04	0·06	0·14	0·04
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·007	0·0054	0·01	0·009
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·012	0·009	0·001	0·012
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)... ..	None	None	None	None
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0·04	0·04	0·032	0·052
Chlorides as Chlorine	1·2	1·2	1·3	2·2
Hardness Total	3·5	3·5	3·5	5·0
„ Temporary	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
„ Permanent	3·5	3·5	3·5	4·0

Drainage and Sewerage.—The natural drainage of the area is distinctly good in consequence of the easy fall to the streams and the Rivers Irwell and Roach, and the whole district may be said to be free from any liability to flooding. The conditions previously mentioned have enabled an efficient sewerage system to be built up which has proved ample for all portions of the area.

As all sewers are laid by the Corporation and their cost is borne by the Sewer Rate Account, the standard of construction is high, and provision is made for adjoining developments.

With the exception of a small outlying district where the sewage is dealt with at a small works, the whole of the sewage of the borough which is of a complex nature, consisting, in addition to sewage proper, of trade waste waters from tanneries, fellmongers, wool-scouring, hatters, breweries, and gas liquor is conveyed to the Main Outfall Sewage Works situate at Blackford Bridge.

The works consist of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks, and storm-water tanks. Three separate systems follow the sedimentation tanks, i.e., one acre of single contact beds, four acres of percolating beds, and a unit on the activated sludge process worked on the surface aeration principle. This plant deals with an average flow of over 700,000 gallons per day. One and a half acres of contact beds have been converted to percolating beds and one half-acre second contact bed has been converted into a humus tank of 408,000 gallons capacity. These alterations have been carried out to deal with the extra duty imposed on the works by the admission of spent ammoniacal liquor from the gas works, but this has not been found sufficient, and a further scheme of extension is at present under consideration. The whole of the effluents from the three systems join together in the main outlet channel before discharging into the River Irwell. A complete sludge plant is installed, but at present the sludge is being disposed of on lagoons.

The effluent is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee, whose inspectors frequently visit the works. During the past year eight samples of the effluent have been taken, and six were reported on as satisfactory and two as bad.

Closet Accommodation.—The scheme of conversion to the Water Carriage System entered upon three years ago was almost completed during the current year. It was originally estimated that there were 4,230 privy closets and 560 pail closets. In a number of cases, however, conversion was out of the question as no suitable sewer was available. In other cases there was not a sufficient water supply.

Since the commencement of the present scheme up to December 31st, 1928, 3,342 privies, 267 pails, and 111 waste water closets have been converted and 84 additional water closets provided. The cost has proved to be below the estimate.

In the case of 327 privies and 200 pails, no sewer accommodation is available. The water supply is insufficient in 56 cases, and in 9 cases the property is old and will shortly be closed.

The following tables give particulars of the work carried out during the last ten years and of the sanitary accommodation existing in the Borough at the close of 1928.

Table giving particulars of the Conversions carried out during the past Ten years.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Privy closets cleared away	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	40	16
Pail closets cleared away... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets	43	70	23	75	166	157	194	1477	1383	488
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets	16	6	2	12	6	15	15	91	41	134
Additional fresh-water closets provided	20	40	30	42	38	51	44	89	47	59
Waste-water closets replaced by fresh-water closets	4	8	4	3	6	27	22	18	47	55
Trough " " "	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total number of fresh-water closets fixed in connection with old property	88	124	59	132	216	250	275	1677	1518	736
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	12	28	4	30	67	59	48	6	—	—
" " " ashbins ...	15	6	9	4	26	26	66	818	797	273
Dry ashpits " " ashbins ...	3	3	5	1	6	11	9	69	37	110
Number of ashbins provided (galvanised iron) fixed ...	4	3	10	2	11	15	0	18	3	1
" " " portable	25	10	14	10	64	54	146	1780	1725	764
Number of cesspools cleared out	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Table showing the Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough in 1928.

	Moorside.	East.	Redvales.	Church.	Elton.	Totals.
Number of Dwelling-houses	4046	3049	3039	1461	3805	15400
„ „ Factories	32	62	44	41	54	233
„ „ Workshops and Lock-up Shops	37	68	60	219	64	448
„ „ Public Institutions and Places	27	25	27	34	14	127
„ „ Water Closets... ..	3307	2538	2830	1691	3231	13597
„ „ Waste Water Closets... ..	886	620	790	163	554	3013
„ „ Privy Closets	109	31	60	5	238	443
„ „ Pail Closets.	23	15	50	17	134	239
„ „ Tank Closets	—	—	2	1	4	7
„ „ Dry Ashpits	900	570	490	231	401	2592
„ „ Ashbins	1881	1427	1661	908	2649	8526

Schools.—All the school conveniences in the elementary schools in the Borough are on the water-carriage system, with the exception of Birtle, in which case there is no available sewer. Also with the exception of Birtle there is a constant supply of town's water in connection with every school.

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the Borough is carried out by the Cleansing Committee and is under the control of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

NOTICES, &c.

Number of Legal Notices served under P.H. Act, 1875...	9
„ „ „ „ „ 1907...	1
„ Preliminary Notices served	4
„ Letters in lieu of Notices	359
„ Verbal Notices	185
„ Letters sent other than Notices	486

The following table (summary of visits of the Sanitary Inspectors) shows the number of visits paid in connection with defects or nuisances discovered in the course of sanitary inspection during the year 1928, while the ensuing table shows the number of Notices served during each of the years from 1923 to 1928. Of the 558 notices served during 1928, all except 10 were informal notices. Of the 10 legal notices, eight were notices served on the owners of factories in respect of the issuing of black smoke from their chimney. The remaining cases were in respect of:—

Conversion of privy closets to water carriage system	1 (for 9 houses)
Defective eaves gutters and spouts	1

The notices have now been complied with.

Summary of Visits of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious and contagious diseases	528
Common lodging-houses	464
Houses let in lodgings	536

TABLE OF NUISANCES.

Type of Nuisance dealt with.	1923.					1924					1925.					1926.					1927.					1928.				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Damp, due to being built against an embankment.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Damp walls, built without dampproof course or defective.....	2	5	5	22	1	3	7	7	14	1	14	14	14	14	1	11	13	13	13	1	2	16	16	16	16	19	19	19	19	1
Damp walls, without cavities.....	22	26	26	26	21	17	14	18	17	1	8	23	19	4	1	16	16	17	17	1	10	11	16	16	10	11	11	10	10	1
Damp, due to defective roofs.....	25	21	21	21	113	66	82	79	2	1	21	70	70	2	1	50	54	54	54	1	48	57	57	57	86	71	71	70	70	1
Premises to cleanse.....	95	115	6	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1
" to repair.....	6	3	13	13	1	10	10	13	1	1	17	17	25	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	7	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	1
" overcrowded.....	3	15	21	21	6	8	8	8	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	8	8	8	8	3	20	20	20	20	34	10	10	10	10	1
Defective gas pipes or fittings in houses.....	15	15	60	60	1	10	10	13	1	1	17	17	25	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	7	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	1
" water pipes.....	13	25	21	21	1	8	8	8	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	8	8	8	8	3	20	20	20	20	34	10	10	10	10	1
Insufficient water supplies.....	10	10	9	9	1	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	3	20	20	20	20	34	10	10	10	10	1
Defective chimney flues in houses.....	8	40	23	23	11	28	28	23	4	4	34	34	43	4	4	19	19	19	19	4	2	2	2	2	25	7	7	7	7	1
Animals kept as to be a nuisance.....	40	12	15	15	1	17	18	25	4	4	17	17	23	4	4	17	17	17	17	4	2	2	2	2	25	7	7	7	7	1
Accumulation of refuse.....	12	8	19	19	1	6	6	7	2	2	15	15	15	2	2	7	7	7	7	2	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	1
Defective yard surface.....	8	16	18	18	1	21	24	24	2	2	15	15	15	2	2	7	7	7	7	2	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	1
Foul.....	13	5	3	3	6	5	5	2	2	2	12	12	10	4	4	36	36	36	36	1	45	45	45	45	37	10	10	10	10	1
Dangerous places, cellar areas, fences, &c.....	5	21	85	85	2	25	25	134	2	2	12	14	14	10	10	6	6	6	6	1	3	3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	1
Choked street grids.....	21	78	99	99	4	44	47	74	2	2	14	14	53	4	4	42	43	43	43	1	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	1
" cellar drains.....	78	42	60	60	1	38	43	139	2	2	52	53	63	4	4	39	37	37	37	1	25	27	27	27	33	33	33	33	33	1
" passage drains.....	42	31	51	51	4	31	31	41	1	1	33	35	30	4	4	23	23	23	23	1	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	1
" yard drains.....	31	49	61	61	1	21	24	24	1	1	23	35	30	4	4	14	16	16	16	1	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	1
" water closet drains.....	49	44	119	119	1	31	39	73	4	4	25	33	43	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	30	32	32	32	25	25	25	25	25	1
" waste water closet drains.....	44	6	3	3	2	6	6	4	1	1	7	7	11	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1
" rainwater spout drains.....	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective drains.....	2	5	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insufficient drains.....	2	5	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drains inside premises.....	5	17	18	18	2	17	19	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanitary traps connected to drains.....	17	20	2	2	1	12	13	13	2	2	24	26	27	3	3	9	9	9	9	1	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	1
Defective waste pipes.....	2	126	117	117	7	37	38	47	2	2	33	37	41	2	2	25	26	26	26	1	32	32	32	32	25	25	25	25	25	1
" fittings, sinks and basins.....	107	62	77	77	3	6	6	5	1	1	27	27	39	2	2	33	35	35	35	1	43	43	43	43	47	47	47	47	47	1
" rainwater spouts.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
" eaves gutters.....	23	27	28	28	6	37	41	70	6	6	23	34	55	5	5	34	40	40	40	1	32	37	37	37	32	32	32	32	32	1
Premises without spouts or gutters.....	37	50	63	63	2	35	52	95	1	1	22	34	37	5	5	20	20	20	20	1	16	16	16	16	26	26	26	26	26	1
Premises with an insufficient closet accommodation.....	13	20	18	18	3	7	17	2	6	6	4	5	11	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Closets structurally defective.....	24	27	49	49	2	28	41	60	2	2	15	18	22	2	2	18	25	25	25	1	14	16	16	16	27	27	27	27	27	1
Closets dirty and foul approaches.....	10	10	15	15	1	17	22	27	2	2	5	5	10	2	2	22	25	25	25	1	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11	11	1
Water closet cisterns out of order.....	13	13	25	25	1	14	17	20	3	3	10	11	16	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	12	21	21	21	11	11	11	11	11	1
" water pipe burst.....	16	21	34	34	1	14	17	17	3	3	10	11	16	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	12	21	21	21	11	11	11	11	11	1
" without a water supply.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" defective pedestal.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" defective flush pipes.....	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" defective soil pipes.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" defective vent pipes.....	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" insanitary urinals.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" insufficiently lighted and ventilated.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waste water closet tipplers out of order.....	33	33	37	37	4	20	21	21	5	5	36	42	46	7	7	14	15	15	15	1	34	36	36	36	30	30	30	30	30	1
Insanitary Water Closets.....	4	4	4	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	18	25	25	25	1	8	16	16	16	22	22	22	22	22	1
Offensive privy closets and middens.....	76	171	99	99	3	59	147	201	2	2	55	128	177	2	2	37	101	127	127	1	18	39	39	39	2	2	2	2	2	1
Defective privy closets.....	11	22	42	42	3	13	20	24	3	3	13	17	20	2	2	6	8	8	8	1	10	26	26	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
Defective ashbins.....	48	98	111	111	1	24	61	85	1	1	20	55	58	2	2	14	30	39	39	1	19	60	60	60	20	20	20	20	20	1
Insufficient ashpits.....	18	29	41	41	1	9	16	17	1	1	13	18	19	1	1	21	40	40	40	1	12	17	17	17	34	34	34	34	34	1
Ashpits without proper doors.....	16	16	38	38	2	17	23	50	1	1	8	10	46	1	1	13	18	28	28	1	16	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1
Ashpit doors without proper fastenings.....	4	4	14	14	1	4	4	6	1	1	9	10	18	1	1	3	13	18	22	1	3	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	1
Ashpits to cleanse.....	44	2	2	2	2	12	12	7	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Breach of Bye-Laws or Factory Acts.....	20	20	24	24	2	27	35	37	9	9	18	18	18	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	19	20	20	20	8	8	8	8	8	1
Miscellaneous.....	20	20	24	24	2	27	35	37	9	9	18	18	18	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	19	20	20	20	8	8	8	8	8	1

Smoke Abatement.—The limit of black smoke allowed in the Borough is two minutes per half-hour. During the year 187 smoke observations of the mill chimneys situated within the Borough have been taken, each being of 30 minutes' duration. The aggregate amount of black smoke evolved was $156\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, which is equal to an average of 50 seconds for each observation. The time limit (2 minutes in 30) permitted by your Council has been exceeded in 10 instances by 9 firms, this being equal to 5.34 per cent. of the total observations taken, the aggregate amount of black smoke emitted by these firms being $55\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, which is equal to an average of 5 minutes and 30 seconds for each observation. The average amount of black smoke emitted by the chimneys under the limit was equal to $39\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

24 firms equalled the limit of 2 minutes.

After the observation has been made the usual course has been taken, viz., to send a notification of the amount of black smoke emitted to the firm, and in cases where the limit has been exceeded the works have been visited in order to see if there were any defects in the boilers, &c., which may have caused the nuisance, this course being much appreciated by the owners, as it enables them to trace or check the cause of the nuisance.

The following table gives the results of the ten observations exceeding the limit:—

	Black Smoke mins.	Moderate Smoke mins.	No Smoke mins.	Action taken by Owners.
T. & N.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Patent furnace doors fixed.
W. & L. Ltd...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6	do.
R. P.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10	$14\frac{1}{2}$	do.
C. & P.	6	18	6	Abated.
O. B. M. Co...	3	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	do.
A. W. & S. ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$	do.
O. P. S.....	5	16	9	Steam jets fixed.
B. C. Ltd.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	14	Abated.
T. & N.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	0	Patent furnace doors fixed.
J. K. & S.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Mill changing over to electricity.

In each case a legal notice was served.

Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The number of common lodging-houses is 14, which provide 275 beds. They have been inspected at frequent intervals, and are kept in a

satisfactory manner. The number of houses let-in-lodgings now on the register is 27. 161 rooms in these houses are let off as furnished apartments, giving accommodation for 390 adults and 62 children.

Explosives Acts.—Sixty-two persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, being for the sale of fireworks or mixed explosives, &c. The sale of fireworks only lasts for about two or three weeks, i.e., the last week in October and the first and second weeks in November. During this period the shops were visited, and the fireworks were found to be stored with few exceptions in accordance with the regulations made, dummy fireworks being exposed in the windows. Gunpowder is sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths, and is kept in safes in small quantities.

Canal Boat Acts, 1877 and 1884.—The work of inspection of the canal boats is carried out by Inspector Kay. No boats registered under the above Acts visited the Wharf at Bury Bridge during the year. Ten visits were paid to the Wharf.

Petroleum Acts.—Under these Acts two licences have been granted for the storage of benzine and benzoline, ninety-nine for petrol, and twenty-two for calcium carbide. In all cases the petrol is kept in metal vessels and drums in properly constructed stores. The stores for petrol are 80 underground tanks, fitted with pumps, 3 for storage in barrels, and 17 for storage in two-gallon tins, one in tanks above ground (for benzine). The calcium carbide is kept in metal vessels with airtight lids, in dry places, generally in the shops and warehouses. In 14 cases the carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for welding and eight for sale for lighting purposes.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are no premises in the Borough on which rag flock is manufactured.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Verbal Notices.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	115	7	7
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	91	7	2
Workplaces (other than Outwork's Premises).....	118	9	7
Total	324	23	16

No Occupiers were prosecuted.

2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances.....	34	34	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	11	11	..
	Unsuitable or defective	7	7	..
	Not separate for sexes	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101).....	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to Outwork) and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.....	..	..	..	..
Total	52	52	..	..

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	383
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	290
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	64

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	174
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	52
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	61

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	53
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	18
---	----

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | 1 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | <i>nil</i> |
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close *nil*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) by owners | 1 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | <i>nil</i> |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 13
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 13
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... *nil*
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... .. 1
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of informal notices	14
--	----

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the Borough is, on the whole, satisfactory. 82 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1928, and in each case the milk was found to be genuine and free from preservative.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which came into force on October 1st, 1926, revoked the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, 1886, and 1889, and all Regulations made thereunder by the Local Authorities in England and Wales.

The main provisions of those Orders and Regulations are replaced in the present Order by provisions similar in general purpose but modified in accordance with the development of modern hygienic knowledge, greater stress being laid on cleanliness in all operations connected with the production and handling of milk (including the care of the cow) than upon the structure of the building.

The most important of the new provisions of the Order are those relating to the health and inspection of Cattle and to the handling, conveyance and distribution of milk.

There are 125 persons registered to sell milk by retail and 48 persons registered as producers or wholesalers.

There is one licensed vendor of " Certified Milk " and one licensed vendor of " Grade A " milk.

During the year samples of milk retailed in the Borough were bacteriologically examined. The following table gives the results of these examinations:—

For Cleanliness of Milk.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.	B. Coli present in	Bacteria per c.c.
1	Ordinary ...	Morning's milk collected on round ...	1/100 c.c.	127,733
2	Grade A ...	Bottled Milk ...	1 c.c.	4,016
3	Certified ...	" " ...	1 c.c.	6,553
4	Ordinary ...	Morning's milk collected on round ...	1/100 c.c.	23,240
5	" ...	" " " " ...	1/10 c.c.	127,573
6	" ...	" " " " ...	1/100 c.c.	296,200
7	" ...	" " " " ...	1/10 c.c.	9,213
8	" ...	" " " " ...	1/1000 c.c.	35,356
9	" ...	Previous day's milk purchased from a shop	1/1000 c.c.	212,586
10	" ...	Morning's milk collected on round ...	1/10 c.c.	33,680
11	" ...	" " " " ...	1/100 c.c.	14,753
12	Mix'd Past'd	Previous day's milk collected from rounds	1 c.c.	8,600
13	Ordinary ...	Previous evening's milk collected on morning round	1/100 c.c.	5,250
14	" ...	Mixed morning's raw milk before Pasteurisation	1/100 c.c.	178,300
15	Pasteurised	Milk as sample No. 14 immediately after Pasteurisation	...	13,300

For Tubercle Bacilli.

No.	Class of Milk.	Source of Sample.	Result.
1	Ordinary ...	Unmixed milk collected from farm	Tubercle Bacilli not found
2	„ ...	„ „ „ „ „	„ „ „ „
3	„ ...	„ „ „ „ „	„ „ found

NOTE.—In the case of Sample No. 3, 'positive,' the animal was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Other Foods.

On the whole the premises which are used for the preparation, &c., of food have been maintained in a satisfactory state. There are 110 bakehouses in the Borough. These have been kept under observation and have been well conducted, except that in several cases the occupiers' attention has had to be called to the delay in limewashing.

Ice Cream Manufacturing.

The absence of compulsory registration of the ever-growing number of ice cream shops renders proper supervision difficult.

There are about 30 ice cream makers in the town, and their premises have been visited regularly.

Meat.

The Public Abattoir was completed in the year 1903, and all private slaughter-houses in the Borough were abolished the same year.

The Abattoir is modern in every respect with railway siding and cattle dock attached, so that animals arriving in the Borough by rail for slaughter need not be walked through the street. The lairage and slaughtering capacity is ample and would, in fact, be capable of dealing with three or four times the present number.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Abattoir have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter. The quality has been of a uniformly high standard.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
January	375	1549	459	38	2421
February	357	1751	558	36	2702
March	349	1649	522	41	2561
April	414	1912	597	41	2964
May	293	1865	279	20	2457
June	314	2616	271	16	3217
July	239	2497	199	25	2960
August... ..	313	2890	231	34	3468
September... ..	320	2153	350	52	2875
October	352	1857	491	64	2764
November... ..	395	1877	555	63	2890
December	449	1884	1074	42	3449
Total, 1928 ...	4170	24500	5586	472	34728
Total, 1927 ...	4256	25434	4760	541	34991

During the year 505 carcasses required special examination, of which number 265 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree as set out in table appended.

Bulls were affected in a more or less degree to the extent of 1.46%				
Oxen	„	„	„	0.25%
Cows	„	„	„	18.50%
Heifers	„	„	„	0.54%
Pigs	„	„	„	3.94%

The percentage of meat (all classes) destroyed on account of Tuberculosis was:—

Beef, 0.33%. Pork, 0.66%.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy (for causes other than Tuberculosis) the entire carcasses and organs of 1 beast, 30 sheep, 5 pigs, and 1 calf.

On two occasions the Inspector has been called upon to examine carcasses slaughtered in emergency. In both cases the carcasses and organs were surrendered and destroyed.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough was 34,728. The amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption was 22,657-lbs., this being destroyed at the Town's Yard, Fernhill, under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent.

During the year the butchers' shops, fish shops, markets and food preparing places, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to same, the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having, with a few exceptions, been satisfactory.

One person was prosecuted and fined £27 for being in possession of unsound meat deposited for sale.

Table showing extent of Tuberculous Diseases and Weight of Diseased Meat Destroyed, year ending
December 31st, 1928.

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ANIMALS EXAMINED.													OTHER DISEASES.					
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads.	THORA			ABDOMEN.							Udders	Entire Carcasses Condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other diseases.	Total Weight of Meat destroyed for all diseases.		
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens.	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes						Mesenteries	
{ Beasts	Bulls ...	682	10 7 25 3 — 45	21	39	1	22	26	11	12	5	4	...	15	14	1	1 Bull. 2 Oxen 6 Cows. 2 Heifers — 11	lbs. 9954	lbs. 2851	lbs. 12805
	Oxen ...	2801																		
	Cows...	138																		
	Heifers	549																		
		4170																		
Sheep ...	24500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1863	1863	
Pigs.....	5586	220	209	203	...	9	202	1	8	5	1	...	...	3	9	...	17 Pigs	7252	687	7939
Calves...	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	
	34728	265	230	242	1	31	228	12	20	10	5	...	...	18	23	1	28	17206	5451	22657

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases were reported in the Borough, though on several occasions contacts had to be kept under observation.

Anthrax.

Two cases were reported during the year, but were not confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Eleven cases were reported under the Order, all of which were confirmed. These were valued and slaughtered according to the terms of the Order. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was £24 15s. 0d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is in the hands of Mr. H. Cass, Markets Inspector, who takes samples for submission to the Borough Analyst. The following is a report on the analyses of these samples:—

13, Manchester Road,

BURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Corporation of Bury.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the various samples of Foods and Drugs submitted to me by Inspector Cass during the year ended December 31st, 1928.

These samples number 317—285 foods and 32 drugs. Of these samples of milk were formally and the remainder informally taken.

The samples consisted of the following articles:—

Foods :

Milk	82
Cream	17
Condensed Milk	12
Butter	28
Cheese	17
Lard	9
Margarine	4
Tea	7
Coffee	13
Cocoa	2
Pepper	10
Mustard	1
Vinegar	2
Bread	5
Flour	7
Barley	1
Cornflour	3
Arrowroot	1
Oatmeal	6
Treacle	4
Sugar	2
Chocolate	3
Honey	3
Jams	3
Bottled Fruit	2
Tinned Peas	2
Yeast	3
Ground Ginger and Almonds	4
Sausage, Bacon, Potted and Tinned Meats and Salmon	12
Beer and Spirits... ..	14
Confectionery	4
Baking Powder	2

Drugs :

Gregory's Powder	4
Oil of Eucalyptus	3

Paregoric... ..	3
Spirits of Camphor... ..	2
Vaseline	1

And one each of Cod Liver Oil, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Oil of Almonds, Bi-carbonate of Soda, Citrate of Magnesia, "Salts of Tartar," Linseed Meal, Chlorate of Potash, Citric Acid, Tinctures of Rhubarb and Aloes, Zinc Ointment, Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, Ipecacuanha Wine, Antipyrine, and Phenacetin.

The samples of milk were found to be genuine, clean, free from preservatives, and of good average quality.

The samples of cream, butter, sausage, bacon, tinned and potted meats and salmon, peas and bottled fruits were free from objectionable preservatives and were clean and sweet. The samples of jam were mixed with apple pulp, but in each case the admixture was declared in very small type upon the labels.

The condensed milks were found to be of standard quality and were properly labelled as required by the Regulations.

The samples of Beer were free from arsenic, and the Spirits were all of legal strength.

The samples of the various Drugs were of standard qualities and in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.,

Borough Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 678. Details of these notifications are given in Table A on page 50.

Zymotic Disease Deaths.—There were eleven deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, and Fever (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus). This is a death rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population.

Smallpox.—An outbreak of Smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year, the first case being notified on March 12th. The patient was a woman who had visited a relative in another town and had come in contact with a boy who was in the house suffering from Smallpox at the time of her visit. This woman had not been well for some time, and did not go out after her return home. Consequently there was no spread of infection. On March 20th to 22nd, however, 14 more cases, apparently from altogether different sources, were discovered in the Bolton Road and Walmersley districts. The majority of these had been thought to be Chicken-pox and no doctor had been called in. The epidemic continued until October 6th, when the last case was notified. The total number of cases was 51, and the vast majority of them were of the mild type that has been prevalent in this country for the last few years. There were no deaths, although one patient, an unvaccinated adult, was seriously ill for a time.

The Ward distribution was as follows:—

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.
Cases...	25	2	—	4	20

The ages of the patients varied from 3 months to 73 years, as follows:—

Age Periods, Years:—	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65
Cases ...	3	1	20	10	6	10	1

The outbreak clearly demonstrated the efficacy of vaccination as a preventative of Smallpox. Of the 51 cases notified, 39 were unvaccinated and 12 were vaccinated.

The vaccinated cases were, in every instance, adults over the age of 45 and had not been vaccinated since infancy.

All the cases were treated at the Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital.

Owing to the widespread nature of the epidemic it was decided to close all the schools in the Borough. Children under the age of 16 were not allowed to attend theatres and cinemas.

The following table shows the period during which the various schools were closed:—

School.	Period of Closure.		
Walmersley.	March 22nd to April 5th (inclusive).		
Chesham.	March 23rd to April 16th (inclusive).		
St. Stephen's.	March 23rd to April 16th (inclusive).		
All Saints'.	March 24th to April 16th (inclusive).		
Birclie.	„	„	„
Brunswick.	„	„	„
Clerke Street.	„	„	„
Church Central.	„	„	„
George Street.	„	„	„
Guardian Angels'.	„	„	„
Holy Trinity.	„	„	„
St. Chad's.	„	„	„
St. Joseph's.	„	„	„
St. John's.	„	„	„
St. Mark's.	„	„	„
St. Marie's.	„	„	„
St. Paul's (Bell)	„	„	„
St. Paul's (Huntley)	„	„	„
St. Peter's.	„	„	„
St. Thomas'.	„	„	„
Elton Council.	„	„	„
East Ward Council.	„	„	„
Junior Technical.	„	„	„
Secondary.	„	„	„

The following table gives particulars of the cases:—

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Notification and Removal to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Condition as to Vaccination.
1.	F.	26 years.	March 12th.	April 19th.	Unvaccinated
2.	M.	18 „	„ 20th.	„ 24th.	„
3.	F.	19 „	„ 21st.	„ 27th.	„
4.	F.	11 „	„ „	March 30th.	„
5.	F.	7 „	„ „	April 6th.	„
6.	M.	10 „	„ „	May 4th.	„
7.	M.	17 „	„ „	April 19th.	„
8.	F.	13 „	„ „	May 4th.	„
9.	F.	5 „	„ „	April 27th.	„
10.	F.	12 „	„ 22nd.	„ 4th.	„
11.	F.	38 „	„ „	May 10th.	„
12.	M.	64 „	„ „	Apr. 4th.	Vaccinated in infancy
13.	M.	15 „	„ „	„ 12th.	Unvaccinated.
14.	M.	11 „	„ „	„ 19th.	„
15.	M.	8 „	„ „	May 11th.	„
16.	F.	7 „	„ 23rd	May 11th.	„
17.	M.	7 „	„ 24th.	May 11th.	Unvaccinated.
18.	F.	56 „	„ 26th.	Apr. 6th.	Vaccinated in infancy
19.	F.	7 „	„ 27th.	May 15th.	Unvaccinated.
20.	F.	7 „	„ 28th.	April 21st.	„
21.	M.	8 „	„ „	„ 27th.	„
22.	M.	6 „	„ 29th.	„ 20th.	„
23.	M.	8 months.	Mar. 30th.	May 10th.	„
24.	M.	20 years.	April 1st.	„ 8th.	„
25.	F.	17 „	„ 2nd.	April 19th.	„
26.	M.	3 months.	April 4th.	May 1st.	„
27.	F.	45 years.	„ 11th.	„ 1st.	Vaccinated in infancy
28.	F.	11 „	„ 13th.	„ 4th.	Unvaccinated.
29.	M.	56 „	„ „	„ 1st.	Vaccinated in infancy
30.	M.	45 „	„ 16th.	„ 15th.	„
31.	M.	31 „	„ 17th.	„ 11th.	Unvaccinated.
32.	M.	19 „	„ 19th.	„ 23rd.	„
33.	F.	8 months.	„ 23rd.	„ 22nd.	„
34.	F.	13 years.	„ 24th.	„ 11th.	„
35.	M.	18 „	„ 25th.	June 16th.	„
36.	F.	45 „	„ „	May 18th.	Vaccinated in infancy
37.	F.	8 „	„ 29th.	June 7th.	Unvaccinated.
38.	M.	53 „	„ 30th.	„ 7th.	Vaccinated in infancy
39.	F.	50 „	May 1st.	May 18th.	„
40.	M.	53 „	„ 2nd.	„ 22nd.	„

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Notification and Removal to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Condition as to Vaccination.
41.	F.	16 years.	May 5th.	June 19th.	Unvaccinated.
42.	F.	19 „	„ 8th.	„ 19th.	„
43.	M.	14 „	„ „	„ 5th.	„
44.	M.	5 „	„ „	„ 5th.	„
45.	M.	7 „	„ 21st.	„ 21st.	„
46.	M.	73 „	„ 26th.	„ 26th.	Vaccinated in infancy
47.	F.	35 „	June 5th.	July 10th.	Unvaccinated.
48.	M.	54 „	„ 21st.	„ 17th.	Vaccinated in infancy
49.	F.	48 „	„ 23rd.	„ 24th.	„
50.	F.	11 „	July 24th.	August 17th.	Unvaccinated.
51.	M.	33 „	Oct. 6th.	Oct. 26th.	„

VACCINATION.—No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917, during the year.

The following table is compiled from information kindly supplied to me each year by the Vaccination Officers of the Bury Union :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Totals 1922	Totals 1923	Totals 1924	Totals 1925	Totals 1926	Totals 1927	Totals 1928
Births	982	921	905	804	852	906	862
Vaccinated	209	239	204	127	200	206	205
Insusceptible of Vaccination ...	2	0	3	1	5	2	3
Conscientious Objection Certificates	604	523	524	453	504	563	507
Dead, Unvaccinated ...	76	67	51	44	54	62	59
Postponed by Medical Certificate	19	16	22	22	22	18	18
Removal to districts known.....	10	14	17	18	20	22	34
Removal to districts unknown.....	11	8	8	25	23	10	13
Unaccounted for	51	54	76	114	24	23	23

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1922, to 1927:—

	Year ending December 31st,						
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Number of Births ...	982...	921 ...	905...	804...	852 ...	906...	862
Vaccinated	21.28...	25.95 ...	22.54...	15.79...	23.47 ...	22.73...	23.78
Con. objection Certs.	61.51...	56.79 ...	57.09...	56.34...	59.15 ...	62.14...	58.82
Unaccounted for ...	5.19...	5.86 ...	8.40...	14.17...	2.82 ...	2.53...	2.66

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1928 was 94, as compared with 81 during the year 1927, an increase of 13. Of the 94 cases notified, 89, or 94 per cent., were removed to Hospital. Death occurred in seven cases, a case mortality of 7.4 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied to medical practitioners free. A supply is kept at the Health Office, and also at the Police Station so as to be available when the Health Office is closed.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total.
Cases	28	...	11	...	20	...	35	...	94
Deaths	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	7

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

					Moorside.		East.		Church.		Redvales.		Elton.		Total.
Cases	...	...	...	...	13	...	18	...	7	...	11	...	45	...	94
Deaths	...	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—	...	5	...	7
Removed to hospital					12	...	18	...	7	...	11	...	41	...	89

Scarlet Fever.—Number of cases notified, 90. Number of deaths, 0.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1928 shows a decrease of 70 as compared with the number notified in the previous year.

RETURN CASES.—The following table gives particulars of the five instances in which a second case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a house after the return home from hospital of a previous case:—

Original Case.			
Date of Notification	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	Date Second Case Notified.
Dec. 17th, 1927.	Dec. 19th, 1927.	Mar. 7th, 1928.	Apl. 13th, 1928.
Jan. 16th, 1928.	Jan. 16th, 1928.	Mar. 24th, 1928.	(2) Apl. 12 & 13, 1928.
Jan. 16th, 1928.	Jan. 16th, 1928.	Apl. 28th, 1928.	May 4th, 1928.
Mar. 1st, 1928.	Mar. 1st, 1928.	Mar. 31st, 1928.	Apl. 14th, 1928.
Nov. 17th, 1928.	Nov. 17th, 1928.	Dec. 12th, 1928.	Dec. 29th, 1928.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
Cases	33	17	13	27	90
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total
Cases	12	21	17	19	21	90
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed to Hosp'l.	9	19	17	15	17	77

Enteric Fever.—Three cases of Enteric Fever (including one notified as Para-typhoid B) were notified during 1928. This was the first year since 1924 in which cases of this disease have been notified in the Borough.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of Puerperal Fever, one of which proved fatal, and three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, were notified during the year. Of the six cases notified, two were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, one was notified from, and treated at, the Union Institution, and three were treated at home.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No cases of this disease were notified during 1928, as compared with 3 in 1927.

Pneumonia.—The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year was 91, as compared with 164 in 1927. During the same period 77 deaths were certified as being due to Pneumonia (all forms).

Chicken-Pox.—309 notifications of this disease were received, as compared with 270 in 1927.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—One case (which proved fatal) of this disease was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.—One case of this disease was notified during 1928. The patient, a boy of 12 years, recovered.

Influenza.—During the year 1928 Influenza was not as prevalent in the Borough as in previous years. As this is a non-notifiable infectious disease definite information of its extent cannot be given. In 1928 only 8 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, as compared with 34 in 1927, and an average of 26 for the five years 1923-1927.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven notifications were received during 1928. Further reference to this disease is made on page 65.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens examined during the year at the Broadfield Clinical Laboratory, Rochdale:—

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria... ..	39	117	3	159
Blood for Typhoid Fever	2	3	—	5
Sputum for Tuberculosis... ..	27	105	—	132
Urine for Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1

Disinfection.

The disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., which has been exposed to infection, is carried out by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board at the Florence Nightingale Hospital. Infected premises are dealt with by the Health Department. The following is a summary of disinfection carried out during the year:—

212 rooms in 212 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 509 rooms in 212 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence in the houses of a case of infectious disease.

During the outbreak of Smallpox 204 rooms in 51 houses were fumigated with formaldehyde.

Disinfection is also carried out after the occurrence of deaths or the removal of cases of Phthisis, and in this connection 29 rooms in 29 houses have been fumigated and the walls of 58 rooms in 29 houses sprayed.

Four rooms in two houses have also been disinfected after Cancer deaths.

All the schools in the Borough were disinfected during the period of closure owing to the prevalence of Smallpox. In addition, four schools were disinfected again later in the year after the occurrence among the scholars of other infectious diseases.

Four parcels of infected clothing and 174 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital, and Total Deaths during the Year 1928.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Number of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Ward.					Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.								At Ages					Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvi's	Elton.		
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvi's	Elton.								
Smallpox	51	3	1	20	10	6	10	1	25	2	..	4	20	25	2	..	4	20	51	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).....	94	..	21	56	8	8	1	..	13	18	7	11	45	12	18	7	11	41	89	7
Erysipelas	25	..	..	1	..	4	11	9	7	10	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	90	1	23	54	9	3	..	..	12	21	17	19	21	9	19	17	15	17	77	..
Enteric F'r (including Paratyphoid)	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio myelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox.....	309	18	112	173	6	..	..	..	40	28	63	65	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	91	5	14	5	12	22	25	8	10	31	14	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Totals.....	678	34	172	310	46	51	47	18	113	113	104	125	223	48	40	25	31	79	223	86

Table B.—Deaths from Infectious Diseases (notifiable and not notifiable)
during the year 1928.

Disease.	Deaths at All Ages.	Deaths at Age Periods:—											
		Undr 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65
Erebro-Spinal Fr	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
htheria and													
nbranousCroup	7	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
asles	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uenza.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1
erperal Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
umonia.....	77	14	5	2	1	2	2	1	...	4	4	24	18
Totals.....	97	16	6	3	3	3	6	1	...	7	5	28	19

Table C.—Showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified
from 1909 to 1928.

DISEASE.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Smallpox	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Scarlet Fever....	389	564	220	139	296	250	156	112	85	50	27	76	138	185	139	132	177	121	160	90
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	59	44	44	13	66	59	51	48	165	114	115	74	49	46	56	50	69	66	81	94
Enteric Fever....	9	18	25	6	7	8	8	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	3
Continued Fever.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever..	5	4	6	6	6	4	3	2	4	2	3	6	7	7	3	1	4	3	6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Erysipelas	38	40	32	41	28	36	48	29	18	16	28	25	20	22	28	20	29	28	31	25
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	103	138	97	190	237	181	189	331	359	367	270	309
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Erebro-Spinal Fr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	11	3	1	3	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	..	..	..	1	4	15	15	22	21	6	11	12	14	17	6	8	13	9	11	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	53	45	160	205	108	161	107	164	91
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	500	670	357	208	408	373	281	442	403	331	462	449	515	619	633	664	815	703	735	678

† Made notifiable on Mar. 29th, 1916.

‡ Made notifiable Mar. 1st, 1919.

* Made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis, at various ages, during 1928:—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES during 1928.				Deaths during 1928.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female
0—1 year.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1—5 years.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
5—10 „	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
15—20 „	3	6	1	1	1	5	—	—
20—25 „	5	2	—	—	3	—	1	—
25—35 „	6	11	—	5	5	4	—	1
35—45 „	10	5	1	2	3	5	1	—
45—55 „	8	3	—	—	4	3	1	—
55—65 „	2	—	1	1	7	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	35	27	10	13	23	20	4	

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.72, and the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.86. Last year the rates were 0.81 per 1,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1.02 from all forms.

Of the 43 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 40 had been notified by general practitioners, and the 6 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which died had all been previously notified. In no case was there any evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No case of Tuberculosis among employers in the milk trade was notified during the year, no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary in any case to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital during the year.

Tuberculosis Schemes.—Institutional treatment is given to cases of Tuberculosis at the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Institution (the Aitken Sanatorium at Holcombe, near Bury), the Bury Infirmary, and the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases. Cases are also sent from time to time to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, and the King Edward VII. Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

The following table gives the number of patients treated, and the number of patient days in the various institutions :—

	No. of patients. (Undischarged at end of 1927 and admitted during 1928.)	No. of days.
Aitken Sanatorium	50	4895
Bury Infirmary	13	744
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital... ..	1	9
Manchester Royal Infirmary	3	83
King Edward VII. Children's Hos- pital, Sheffield	1	39
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	*13	†97

* Out-patients and In-patients.

† 84 Out-patient attendances.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1928.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	34	24	2	1	4	8	5	6	38	32	7	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	..	..
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	13	16
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	13	16
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :												
(a) Diagnosis completed	73	63	6	7	22	30	23	26	95	93	29	33
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	244	9. Number of Patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	1
2. Number of Patients transferred from other areas and of 'lost sight of' cases returned	13	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	33	(a) At Homes of Applicants.....	2
4. Died during the year	50	(b) Otherwise	46
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	—	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	44
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	467	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes.....	1227
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out stations for treatment or super-vision	—	13. Number of	
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	60
(a) "Light" treatment	131	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	—
(b) Other special forms of treatment	—	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st Decr.	145
		15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	67
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
		(a) Form G.P. 17.....	27
		(b) Form G.P. 36.....	244

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Average number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1928.

	Observation.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		TOTAL.
		'Sanatorium' Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males	...	6	6	1	...	13
Adult Females	...	4	4	1	...	9
Children under 15...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	...	10	10	3	...	23

(B.) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1928.

			In Institutions on January 1st.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on December 31st.
Number of Patients	{	Adults { Male...	13	29	25	4	13
		Female	5	15	10	6	4
		Children { Male...	1	5	2	1	3
			Female	1	3	3	1
Number of Observation cases	{	Adults { Male...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
		Children { Male...	...	...	...	...	...
			Female	...	...	...	...
Total.....			20	52	40	12	20

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1928.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.				
		Under 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
		M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent.. ..	1 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
		Improved	2 1 ..	1 .. ..	.. ..	5
		No material improvement ..	3 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3
		Died in Institution	1 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved	2	1 .. ..	.. ..	3
		No material improvement ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Died in Institution .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved	1 1 ..	1 1 ..	2 1 ..	8
		No material improvement ..	1	1 .. ..	.. ..	2
		Died in Institution	1 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		No material improvement ..	2	1 .. ..	.. ..	3
		Died in Institution	3 3 ..	1 .. ..	.. ..	7
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	.. ..	.. .. 1	.. 1 .	2
		Improved	1 2	.. ..	.. .. 1	4
		No material improvement ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Died in Institution	 1	.. ..	.. ..	1
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
		No material improvement ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Died in Institution	 1	.. ..	.. ..	1
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
		No material improvement ..	2 1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3
		Died in Institution .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Improved	2 1 1	.. ..	.. ..	4
		No material improvement ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
		Died in Institution .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Observation for purposes of Diagnosis.	Under 1 week.		1-2 weeks.	2-4 weeks.	More than 4 weeks.	
	Tuberculous .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
	Non-tuberculous .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
	Doubtful .. ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases is held twice weekly at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde—Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., for females, and Friday, 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., for males. The officer in charge is Dr. J. Holker, of Manchester.

The accommodation, which was improved and enlarged during the structural alterations at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, consists of two dressing rooms, male and female examination rooms, laboratory, doctors' room and waiting room.

The total number of out-patient attendances at the Clinic during each of the past five years has shown little variation, the yearly average being 2,040 attendances, so that it has not been found necessary to make any material alteration in the arrangements since the inception of the Clinics.

The medical practitioners in the area have been kept informed of the facilities provided for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease.

The number of medical practitioners in the area who are qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol compounds is four.

During the year specimens of blood for the Wasserman test were sent for examination as follows:—

From the Venereal Diseases Clinic... ..	279
„ medical practitioners in the Borough	11
„ Bury Infirmary	44
„ Union Institution	12

With regard to these examinations, Dr. Holker points out that there appears to be an increasing tendency for the Bury Infirmary and for practitioners in Bury to have Wasserman reactions done independently of the V.D. Department. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but unfortunately blood tests are

sometimes taken when a microscopical examination is indicated. It must be remembered that a microscopical examination can be made at the clinic in the very early stages of the disease, and a diagnosis made at once; whereas the blood test is not of use until several weeks after infection, and the result of any test is not reported for several days. Valuable time is thus lost in not using the microscopical method, for it should be remembered that the earlier the treatment begins the better and more certain the results. It is, comparatively, a simple matter to obtain satisfactory results when a case is treated before the blood becomes positive to the Wasserman reaction. If the blood has become positive, and especially if it has become strongly positive, long and costly treatment is usually necessary.

The following table gives full particulars of the work carried out in the Borough under the Venereal Diseases Scheme :—

[illegible]

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bury.	Lancashire C.C.	Rochdale.	Bolton.	Blackburn	Doncaster		Total.
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	30	38	..	1	..	..	..	69
Soft Chancre.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gonorrhœa	44	48	1	1	..	..	..	94
Conditions other than venereal.....	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total.....	81	91	1	2	..	..	..	175
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area.....	1119	1116	26	4	1	6	..	2272
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—								
{ 1. Out-patient Clinic								
{ 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area	211	233	7	..	..	..	..	451
E. Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	Neokharsivan generally. Sulfarsenol occasionally 0·45 gr. or 0·6 gr.							
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	(1) Eight i.v.i. of 0·45, 0·6, 0·6, 0·6, rest 0·6, 0·6. Occasionally the course begins with 0·3, and ends with 0·75 or even 0·9. (2) In late Syphilis Bismuth is given intramuscularly. (3) Children are given Sulfarsenol.							
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	As in Memo. V ²¹ , but no culture or complement fixation test is made.							

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year seven deaths occurred during pregnancy or parturition. One of these was due to Puerperal Fever. All the deaths occurred in Institutions, there being five at the Bury Infirmary, one at the Jericho Union Institution and one at the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

This gives one maternal death for every 106 births, as compared with one maternal death for every 259 births during the preceding year. Every effort is being made to reduce the number of deaths in childbirth, and it is hoped that the work now being carried out at the ante-natal clinic will have an appreciable influence.

Where a case of Puerperal Fever occurs in the practice of a midwife a thorough disinfection of her person, clothing, and appliances is carried out.

Arrangements for Attending to the Health of Children under Five Years of Age and of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907 the notification of every birth, within a period of 36 hours, is made compulsory. These notifications are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, and immediately on their receipt a health visitor calls at the home and makes certain enquiries as to surroundings, food, &c. If no doctor is in attendance the health visitor advises the mother on various points of hygiene, &c. Periodical visits are made, diminishing in frequency until the child attains the age of five years, when it comes under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

The above Act was adopted at a meeting of the Town Council held on February 8th, 1908, and the consent of the Local Government Board having been obtained, came into operation on April 8th, 1908. The Act was, however, extended to all districts on September 1st, 1915.

Under the Act, 741 births were notified, 543 being notified by midwives, 182 by medical practitioners, and 16 by parents or

other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 39 were returned as being "still-born," of which 23 were notified by midwives and 16 by medical practitioners.

From the table on page 66 it will be seen that during the year a total of 12,168 routine visits and re-visits have been paid to the homes of children under five years of age.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.—At the beginning of the year under review two consultation centres (at 12, John Street, and at Wood Street School, Elton) were in operation. The John Street premises were closed at the end of September, and the work transferred to The Wylde. Here the accommodation provided for Infant Welfare work is far superior to that at the old premises, and consists of a consulting room with waiting room and dressing room adjoining, a weighing room, records room, shop, waiting hall with tea counter and electric water boiler, visitors' and staff lavatories, and a perambulator shed. Clinics are held on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and a medical officer attends at each session. The work of the Wood Street School Centre has continued as before. This Centre is open on Wednesday afternoons only, and a medical officer attends each alternate week.

Each child attending a centre is weighed weekly, and charts of the weights and medical records of the health of the children are kept. Cases which require medical treatment are referred to their own medical attendant. Advice is given on feeding and minor infantile disorders.

During the year 784 children, including 363 new cases, made 5,333 attendances at the John Street Centre (January to September) and the Infant Welfare Centre, The Wylde (October to December). At the Wood Street Centre 172 children, including 91 new cases, made 1,707 attendances. The consultations by the medical officer numbered 2,222 at John Street and The Wylde, and 427 at Wood Street.

Thanks are due to the band of voluntary workers for their interest and assistance in the work of the Infant Welfare Centres.

They render invaluable service by taking charge of the arrangements for the sale of dried milk, virol, &c., and in preparing tea for the mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—The Ante-Natal Clinic was transferred from John Street to the Joint Clinics, The Wylde, at the same time as the consultation centre, and continues to be held on each alternate Wednesday afternoon. The work of this Clinic was in charge of Dr. Bebbington up to the time of her resignation in November and of Dr. Fallon from then until the end of the year. The following is a report of the work of the Clinic during 1928:—

The number of new cases was 68, a decrease of 9 on the figures for the previous year. The number of consultations with the doctor, however, shows an increase of 6 on the previous year's figures, 241 as compared with 235, so that the average number of attendances per patient was more in 1928 than in 1927.

Nineteen post-natal cases attended, as compared with 29 last year.

The following is a list of the normal and abnormal cases who attended the clinic and were later at the instigation of the medical officer admitted to Hospital:—

	Jericho Maternity Hospital.	Bury Infirmary.	St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
Normal	8	0	0
Abnormal	1	2	2

The abnormal cases are further classified as follows:—

Hospital.	Particulars of Case.
Jericho Maternity ...1.	Cæsarean section... ..Living child.
Hospital	
Bury Infirmary.....1.	Obstructed labour Living child.
	2. Cæsarean section.....Living child.
St. Mary's Hospital 1.	Gynæcological case—fibrous
	uterus —
	2. Adherent Placenta Living child.

No maternal deaths occurred in connection with persons attending the Clinic.

Supply of Food and Milk.—The Corporation has arranged for the provision of free milk (fresh and dried) or milk at half-cost to necessitous cases in which the family income, according to the number of persons, comes within the limits of the under-mentioned scale. Free milk or milk at a reduced cost is only supplied to persons who attend the Welfare Centres, and in all cases careful enquiries are made and statements as to income verified before a grant is made.

Scale of income for the supply of milk free or at a reduced price :—

No. of Persons in Family.		Nett Income of family after deducting rent.						
		Free Supply.		Income per head.		Supply at 50% cost.		Income per head.
2	...	25/-	...	12/6	...	27/-	...	13/6
3	...	30/-	...	10/-	...	33/-	...	11/-
4	...	34/-	...	8/6	...	38/-	...	9/6
5	...	42/6	...	8/6	...	47/6	...	9/-
6	...	48/-	...	8/-	...	51/-	...	8/6
7	...	56/-	...	8/-	...	59/6	...	8/6
8	...	56/-	...	7/-	...	64/-	...	8/-
9	...	63/-	...	7/-	..	72/-	..	8/-
10	...	70/-	...	7/-	...	80/-	...	8/-
11	...	77/-	...	7/-	...	88/-	...	8/-
12	...	84/-	...	7/-	...	96 -	...	8/-

Ninety-three signed applications for assistance were received. In 75 instances the applicant's family income was found to be within the limits of the above scale, and a supply of milk was granted free of charge. In a further 3 cases the family income was too high for a free supply to be granted, but was within the limits of the scale for a grant at half-cost. The 15 remaining applications were refused owing to the applicant's incomes being above the prescribed amount for a grant to be made.

Complicated Cases of Labour.—Arrangements have been in force since June, 1920, under which cases of complicated labour are treated at the Bury Infirmary. During the year 1928, 22 patients were treated at the Institution, as compared with 13 in the previous year.

Co-ordination with the School Medical Service.—As the same medical officers carry out the child welfare work and the work of medical inspection of school children there is complete co-ordination between the two branches.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, the rate per 1,000 births being 9. The following table gives further particulars:—

Cases.	Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	At Hospital				
A.	Yes.	1	..	1	..	..	..
B.	„	1	..	1	..	..	..
C.	„	1	..	1	..	..	..
D.	„	..	1	1	..	..	..
E.	„	1	..	1	..	..	..
F.	„	..	1	1	..	..	..
G.	„	..	1	1	..	..	..

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—A case of this disease occurred in the Moorside Ward during the year. The first symptoms were apparent on the fourth day after birth, when a doctor was called in. The disease became progressive, but improved with treatment, and the child is now fully recovered. The midwife in attendance was disinfected, as also were her clothing and appliances.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

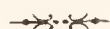
Visits and Attendances.	No.
First visits to notified births	737
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	2884
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	8547
Visits to expectant mothers	195
Re-visits to expectant mothers	403
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	49
Re-visits during the summer diarrhœa season	4048
Visits re infectious diseases:—	
Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.	766
Chicken-pox	251
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	70
Re-visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis have been notified	1594
Visits to Midwives	70
Attendances at Clinics:—	
Infant Welfare Centres	251
Ante-Natal	22
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	17
„ Evening Clinics	2
Visits and enquiries re applications under milk assistance scheme	755
Visits and enquiries re applications for extra nourishments under Tuberculosis Scheme	35
Visits re disinfection	40
Visits to Outworkers	9
Special investigation visits re young children (Board of Education)	54
Visits and enquiries re Medical and Hospital Fees	70
Visits for other causes	94
Total Visits	20708
Total Attendances at Clinics	292

THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.

RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January ..	3.34	3.45	3.29	3.56	2.13	5.39	2.22	4.26	2.86	5.65	1.59	4.87	4.95	2.98	6.22	3.47	3.63	3.79	5.35	5.02	7.37	4.76	4.62	3.74	3.37	5.85	5.31	13.07
February	1.84	1.94	3.87	3.86	2.43	3.71	2.74	3.87	2.67	4.27	5.02	1.71	1.73	2.64	5.04	4.75	1.53	5.87	1.19	4.75	0.50	5.26	6.84	1.33	7.45	4.63	2.25	6.33
March ..	2.28	2.48	4.72	2.57	3.44	3.51	3.82	3.37	3.39	0.88	2.11	6.46	5.02	5.93	1.89	2.37	2.99	2.13	7.06	3.74	3.64	3.30	2.17	1.75	2.41	2.86	6.09	3.09
April	2.57	2.37	2.21	2.64	3.20	2.27	1.85	2.50	3.63	2.71	2.93	1.00	4.96	1.96	1.83	3.59	1.88	1.04	2.59	5.01	1.70	2.53	3.81	2.28	2.96	1.92	3.21	1.04
May	0.88	3.00	4.50	2.56	0.52	3.60	4.38	3.16	2.35	3.30	2.46	3.13	3.39	2.55	1.53	2.78	1.58	3.13	2.11	7.22	2.67	2.03	4.30	5.57	4.52	3.33	1.90	1.58
June	1.95	1.28	1.66	1.29	3.53	1.97	7.62	2.02	2.69	3.31	3.04	5.95	2.58	1.56	2.75	3.13	2.40	1.87	1.67	3.16	0.44	2.68	0.91	2.32	0.06	2.43	4.74	7.23
July	1.56	2.88	3.81	1.86	2.36	1.96	2.81	5.02	6.83	4.14	0.22	5.34	1.17	4.89	4.51	2.02	2.31	3.98	2.07	8.17	1.89	4.91	5.04	4.57	1.99	2.28	3.04	2.33
August ..	2.49	3.16	5.36	4.85	5.10	4.75	4.46	3.45	3.24	6.05	2.47	7.58	2.98	3.46	5.62	3.30	6.64	3.64	3.87	2.73	6.07	5.04	6.02	7.09	5.43	5.24	7.27	6.26
September	1.70	1.80	5.42	1.45	2.70	1.57	1.20	3.93	2.65	0.21	4.03	1.76	2.06	4.77	0.61	2.78	2.48	12.53	1.88	3.02	1.47	4.57	4.70	4.62	4.53	4.15	6.41	0.74
October...	2.82	4.67	9.24	2.38	3.54	7.08	4.09	1.83	5.68	3.58	3.74	5.50	2.01	2.74	1.95	8.52	9.17	4.39	2.76	1.66	2.83	0.62	6.34	5.60	5.35	4.23	4.63	5.95
November	6.01	2.39	3.90	4.20	4.49	3.59	3.56	3.03	1.52	5.43	4.50	3.57	5.05	5.90	2.31	3.10	5.35	2.87	3.74	1.97	3.17	3.83	7.64	2.70	3.08	6.36	4.39	7.17
December	3.18	3.48	2.06	3.08	0.69	5.01	4.24	3.12	8.01	4.33	7.25	5.34	2.90	6.49	8.36	3.34	2.41	10.10	7.05	3.86	7.10	5.56	5.25	5.44	3.26	2.32	1.48	3.65
TOTAL	30.62	32.90	50.04	34.30	34.13	44.41	42.99	39.56	45.52	43.86	39.36	52.21	38.80	45.87	42.62	43.15	42.37	55.34	41.34	50.31	38.85	45.09	57.64	47.01	44.41	45.60	50.72	58.44

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